

new orders to submarines which went into effect March 1, provided for the attack without warning of all armed merchantmen of the Entente Allies. There has been no official confirmation whatever of the secret order report. However, the number of disasters which have overtaken unarmed merchantmen recently, including those under neutral flags, caused some officials to credit the Italian government in the case of some kind other than those of which the United States is advised are in effect.

What is described in high administration circles as the extreme gravity of the situation makes it necessary for the United States to proceed with the utmost care in preparing for the next step. Especial effort is being made to have all the essential facts in each case developed from the best testimony and evidence available. Information is being or will be collected through American embassies and consulates, naval and military officers, and passengers of ships reported to have been attacked and the governments whose flags the ships flew.

#### Allies Ready to Aid U. S.

It is assumed that the British, French and Netherlands governments will be quite willing to follow the example set by the Italian government in the case of the Ancona and supply the State Department upon its request with all information they have gathered through their own sources. The case of the Sussex undoubtedly will form the cardinal feature. Officials are impressed with the complete development of the evidence regarding details of the Sussex explosion, the declaration of passengers that they saw the wake of a torpedo and above all the fragments of metal which were found and which have been described as parts of a torpedo. These pieces of metal will be examined by American experts.

#### Bernstorff Back in Capital.

A dispatch from Ambassador Gerard reporting the result of the inquiries he has been directed to make momentarily was expected tonight by the State Department. The inquiries already have been made. They concerned the cases of the Sussex, the Englishman and the Manchester Engineer.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, returned to Washington tonight from a visit to New York. He said he had no word of any kind from his government relating to the recent developments. Further State Department dispatches to-day regarding the sinking of the steamer Englishman said the vessel was shelled and torpedoed. At first this information was taken by officials to mean that the ship was trying to escape when she was sunk. Later, however, it was made clear that the vessel was shelled while trying to escape, but that when torpedoed she had come to a stop.

The position of the United States is that a submarine is operating within the law when she shells or torpedoes a merchant ship trying to escape. As soon as the merchantman capitulates, however, she is entitled to immunity from further attack.

The dispatches to the State Department do not make it clear whether all the members of the Englishman's crew were removed before the vessel was torpedoed, and additional information at that point is being sought. If the members of the crew were removed, difficulty over the case of the Englishman may be obviated.

#### DESCARTES HOLDS UP ANOTHER STEAMER

Officer of Cruiser Boards the Rio to Get Suspect.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 29.—The steamer Rio de Janeiro, bound from Rio Janeiro for New York, was stopped by the French cruiser Descartes one hundred miles from San Juan last Saturday and a supposed Englishman on board, travelling as A. Gibson, was taken prisoner. Gibson embarked at Para and his destination was Porto Rico.

Captain Miranda of the Rio de Janeiro said the French officer asked for Gibson and demanded his papers. When Gibson refused to give them up he was arrested.

## ASQUITH FACING CRISIS ON DRAFT

### Conscription of Married Men Would Entail His Retirement.

## LORD DERBY'S ACTION UPHELD IN COMMONS

### Ministers Seek to Swell the Number of Single Enlisted Men.

London, March 29.—An important pronouncement from the government on the vexed question of the enlistment of married men was expected in the House of Commons to-day. The Cabinet met in council before the House assembled to discuss the matter, and in some quarters it was expected that radical decisions would be made.

Premier Asquith, Foreign Secretary Grey, War Secretary Kitchener and Minister of Munitions David Lloyd George have not yet returned from Paris, where they took part in the conference of the Allies, this was not possible, and the settlement of the question as to whether it will be possible to avoid resort to obligatory service for married as well as single men was postponed.

May Avert Cabinet Crisis. The pivotal point of the situation is Premier Asquith's emphatic declaration some months ago that he would not remain a member of any government which introduced general conscription, and, in the face of this binding declaration, it would seem some about by the disappearance of Mr. Asquith from the ministry. It may, therefore, be assumed that another obligatory service bill will not be introduced in Parliament without a grave Cabinet conflict and crisis, especially as the conscriptionist party strongly opposes accession to the Premiership of David Lloyd George, who is regarded in political circles as the natural successor to Mr. Asquith.

When Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, moved adjournment of the House to-day to make his recruiting statement in half of the government, it was found the ministers had limited their resolutions to ameliorating as far as possible the hardships to the married men, seeking by all available steps to swell the number of single enlisted men by abolishing some of the reserved occupations, more extensive employment of women and the immediate calling up of men between eighteen and nineteen years of age, who are to be put in training, but will not be sent abroad.

Mr. Long opened by defending Lord Derby, Director of Recruiting, from what he called unjust attacks. He said that Lord Derby's demands had been reasonable and that the government had met nearly all his wishes, while other suggestions he had made were still under consideration.

Carson Criticizes Government. Sir Edward Carson, ex-Attorney General, followed with a strong criticism of the government's proposals. He said the question of recruiting had never been grappled with in any proper or reasonable spirit. Lord Derby's scheme was a mistake, he asserted, adding that before very long circumstances would compel resort to general conscription as the only way to bring about equality or justice to all classes. The present piecemeal method would only augment the dissatisfaction of the married men.

Sir Edward warned the government that the public was taking up the question and would not accept the present situation.

## BRITISH HOLD FOURTH OF WEST FRONT LINE

London, March 29.—"The official communication having revealed the fact that the British armies have taken over a length of the line previously held by the French," says Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters in France, "I am permitted to make reference to it."

"The new dispositions were carried out with great skill and secrecy, and the result has been the release of large French forces manifestly of great value in another area. At present the British are probably holding something like one-fourth of the entire length of the western front, extending in an unbroken line from the Yser to the Somme."

## CONSPIRACY IN STRIKE ON THE CLYDE HINTED

### Britain to Expose Evidence Unless Men Return to Work.

(By Cable to the Tribune.)

London, March 29.—The industrial unrest in the Clyde engineering district has reached a critical stage. In the course of the proceedings before the munitions tribunal yesterday it was stated that about 30,000 men are on strike. This is but a small percentage of the workers engaged in the manufacture of armament and munitions in the district, but many of those who laid down their tools are highly skilled men. There were suggestions also in the course of the court proceedings of an imminent possibility of extension of the stoppage of construction.

The workers chiefly involved in the strike are the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Officials of the society have been doing their utmost to induce the strikers to return to work, but the circumstances seem to indicate that their control no longer is acknowledged, or that it is at least ignored by a section of the members. "The Central News" says the government has highly sensational evidence concerning the situation on the Clyde and that unless the men immediately return to work the information will be made public. Several of the Scotch members of the House of Commons are preparing to visit Glasgow in an endeavor to adjust the situation.

## ITALIANS RETAKE LINES AT GORIZIA

### Drive Austrians from Heights North of City After Hard Fight.

Paris, March 29.—An Italian victory as a result of a desperate forty-hour battle on the heights northwest of Gorizia is claimed by the Rome war office to-night.

Sunday night the Austrians, after a furious bombardment of entrenchments at Grafenberg, on the heights northwest of Gorizia, advanced with important forces, and although the Italian tanks held under the heavy pressure one of the centre battalions was pushed back some 400 yards.

The Italians counter-attacked the next evening, after the artillery had prepared the way during the day, and by repeated charges succeeded in recapturing the lost positions, taking some 200 prisoners and two machine guns, according to the Rome headquarters staff report.

## 4 AEROS WINGED IN SALONICA RAID

### Greece Roused Over Killing of Twenty by German Bombardment.

## ATHENS PROTESTS TO CENTRAL POWERS

### Crisis High Against Teutons—Paris Reports Raid Was Unsuccessful.

Salonica, March 27 (delayed).—Four German aeroplanes were brought down in an air raid over Salonica to-day. Two of the machines were shot down as they tried to approach the waterfront, while the others were brought to earth later during a chase by French machines. The aviators in all four of the machines were killed.

Athens, March 29.—The aerial bombardment of Salonica last Monday, involving the death of twenty Greek soldiers and civilians, has aroused deep feeling here, which finds expression in bitter editorials in the Liberal press against the continued neutrality of Greece.

The Greek government has protested to the Central Powers against the raid. The Mayor of Salonica has telegraphed King Constantine asking that the population of the city be protected against future raids. The funerals of the victims of the aerial attack were marked by shouts of "Down with barbarians and criminals!"

The question of declaration of martial law was again raised in an exciting session of the Chamber of Deputies, which lasted until late at night. The government discouraged all hostile comment on German actions, and Premier Skoulouf declined to continue a debate involving discussion of foreign relations, "because the highest interests impose silence."

Notwithstanding the attitude of the government, the Salonica raid was characterized in the Chamber as "simply assassination and as 'German' brutality," designed to intimidate the Greeks.

Plans were on foot to hold mass meetings at Salonica, but the government has forbidden them. "Le Patria" says that the consuls of the United States, Spain and Rumania have asked their governments for authority to leave Salonica with their respective nationals, owing to the insecurity of the place.

Paris, March 29.—An official statement issued to-day says: "A squadron of seven German aeroplanes attempted to make a raid on Salonica. The aeroplanes were shot down by the warships anchored in the harbor, but they were obliged to give this up by the fire of the French artillery."

"Pursued by French aviators, two of the German aeroplanes were destroyed. Bombs thrown down by the German aviators caused the deaths of twenty persons and brought wounds to thirty or forty others."

## BIG THAW IMPEDES RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

### Petrograd, However, Reports Several Local Successes.

London, March 29.—With a thaw general on the eastern front, inundating the marsh and lake regions in the north as well as the south, impeding the movements of troops and artillery, a slight slackening of the Russian offensive was noted to-day.

"Fighting continues in the Dvinsk region," says the official statement issued at Petrograd, "and there has been a violent artillery fire at some places south of Dvinsk."

"In the region west of Lake Narocz we have dislodged the enemy from the southern part of the wood south of Mokritza, and by our fire repulsed later counter attacks by the enemy."

"There have been violent fusillades at some places in the region of the Oginski Canal. Near the village of Somino our detachments forced the wire defences of an enemy post and ejected from the trenches the Germans defending them. The Germans fled over the canal."

"North of Boyan (probably Bojuna, Bukovina)," says the German statement, "the Russians exploded mines and attempted repeatedly to enter our positions. They were repulsed with heavy losses. The usual nightly attack by the Russians in the Stripa region of the front broke down."

## MOTHER CUTS OFF CARNEGIE'S NEPHEW

### Mrs. Lucy Carnegie Leaves Small Fund for William.

Pittsburgh, March 29.—William Coleman Carnegie, who married a nurse who attended him during an illness has been cut off by a small trust fund in the will of Miss Lucy C. Carnegie, sister-in-law of Andrew Carnegie, which has been admitted to probate. Letters testamentary have been issued to the five other children, each of whom receives a full share of the estate, appointed by the will to be executors and trustees—Frank Morrison Carnegie, Andrew Carnegie, 2d, Thomas M. Carnegie, George L. Carnegie and Mrs. Margaret Ricketson. William Carnegie and his wife are to receive the income of the trust fund, but if the former nurse divorces her husband she will lose her share of the income. "William Carnegie is well known as a player and has figured in many important tournaments. His uncle, Andrew Carnegie, is said to have offered him \$500,000 if he would win the United States amateur golf championship, but he never has got near the coveted goal."

The estate of Mrs. Lucy Carnegie is estimated at more than \$15,000,000.

## SETH LOW MAY HAVE TO UNDERGO OPERATION

### Ex-Mayor's Continued Illness Worries Friends.

Seth Low, president of Columbia University from 1889 to 1901, Mayor of New York in 1902 and 1903, and Mayor of Brooklyn from 1881 to 1885, is ill at his home, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street. Mr. Low has not been well for the last month, his secretary said yesterday, and this, since he is in his sixty-sixth year, has been a source of some uneasiness to his friends. His condition was said to be improved, but an operation, the nature of which was not disclosed, may be found necessary.

## TORPEDO VICTIM IS KNOWN

Giuseppe Gaia, Lost on Sussex, an Italian Steel Agent. Giuseppe Gaia, who lost his life when the steamer Sussex was torpedoed in the English Channel, had been a resident of this city for several months prior to his departure for Paris, three weeks ago. Mr. Gaia came here last November to purchase machinery for the Ansaldo Company, of Genoa, the great steel and shipbuilding concern of Italy. He lived with Alfred Felix, a former countryman, at 33 East Twenty-second street. After he had placed contracts in this country for several million dollars' worth of material, he was ordered to proceed to Paris to obtain instructions for other contracts to be filled in the United States. He departed on the Rotterdam three weeks ago. Mr. Gaia had expected to return to New York about the middle of April.

While only thirty-three years old, Mr. Gaia had had an interesting career in his native country. When a youth he entered newspaper work in Rome, becoming associated with the staff of the "Tribuna" and rising to the position of associate editor before he had attained his thirtieth year. Three years ago he left journalism to take the position of steam engine instructor for other contracts to be filled in the United States. He departed on the Rotterdam three weeks ago. Mr. Gaia had expected to return to New York about the middle of April.

## GERMANS ADVANCE AT MALANCOURT

Continued from page 1

observers hold, has a different significance. General Petain's strategy, it is pointed out, consists merely of forcing the Germans to make frontal assaults on carefully prepared positions about the fortress of Verdun. The Germans have been directly on heights such as Le Mort Homme, Douaumont and Vaux, and their approaches, the better French purpose is served. And that is to inflict the maximum of losses on the Crown Prince.

### Carry Out Petain's Strategy.

A German advance at Avocourt would flank the carefully prepared French defenses and force their evacuation. A German advance at Avocourt, it is pointed out, would flank the carefully prepared French defenses and force their evacuation. A German advance at Avocourt, it is pointed out, would flank the carefully prepared French defenses and force their evacuation.

Concerning the operations on the rest of the front, the Paris statement says: "West of the Meuse the bombardment continued with violence during the day from Avocourt as far as Bethincourt. Three successive counterattacks of the enemy against positions captured by us in the morning, and the Avocourt wood were completely repulsed."

"Some artillery squalls occurred east of the Meuse and in the Woerges as far as Lez. In the Woerges we bombarded the German positions at Stossweiler and Muenster."

"Between the Meuse and the Aisne our artillery dispersed large convoys to the northeast of the Meuse. The convoys were destroyed. In the Argonne we exploded a mine north of Four de Paris. The explosion destroyed a granadier post and shelter, and shattered the enemy works. Our batteries have bombarded the positions of the Germans north of Haute Chevauchee and on the southern boundary of the wood of Cheppe. A fight with hand grenades, made in conjunction with activity in the next sector, may be possible for us to make progress, particularly in the connecting trenches of the enemy to the north of Avocourt. We also took several prisoners."

## JURY MAKES MIDNIGHT VISIT TO MURDER SCENE

### Seek to Determine if Assailant Could Be Recognized.

The jury in the trial of Thomas Holder, charged with shooting and killing Giuseppe Rovere in the latter's restaurant at 65 Cooper Square East, was taken on a sight-seeing expedition over the scene of the murder at 12:10 this morning. This was the first time that a jury had ever left the Criminal Courts Building on such a midnight jaunt.

Rovere was shot and killed at 12:10 on the morning of February 6, and a number of witnesses testified that the assailant, through the street to Astor Place. The expedition of the jury is to determine whether, under the lights in that district at that time of night, identification of a fleeing man could be accurate.

Holder was formerly a sailor on the battleship Delaware and was commended for bravery during the attack on Vera Cruz.

## SLIDE IN NEW SUBWAY KILLS ONE, INJURES TWO

### Blast Under Metropolitan Opera House Loosens Rock and Earth.

Tons of rock and earth, loosened by a blast in the new subway under Broadway at Fortieth Street, suddenly fell from beneath the northeast wall of the Metropolitan Opera House last night, killing one man and injuring two others.

Through a fortunate combination of circumstances, neither the opera house structure nor the temporary wooden pavement over Broadway was weakened by the slide. The walls of the Metropolitan go deeper into the ground than the point where the slide occurred and the supports of the board pavement extended further to the side of the excavations than the places affected by the slide.

Just after the blast, a foreman and fifteen men were working with a giant bucket to remove the debris when a rock tumbled down into the new excavations. George Dwyer, a laborer, was struck and carried to the ground. Before he could be rescued, tons of debris had added to the load on him, breaking nearly every bone in his body.

As the workmen were racing from the spot, Michael Lericke and Donald Wilson, a negro mucker, were overtaken by stones that cut and bruised their bodies. They were not seriously injured, however.

## GERMAN QUITS UNIVERSITY

### Professor Becker Gives Up Chair of Astronomy at Glasgow.

London, March 29.—Professor Ludwig Becker, a native of Germany, at the desire of Thomas McKinnon Wood, Secretary for Scotland, has withdrawn from the chair of astronomy in the University of Glasgow and departed for Glasgow.

Considerable feeling has been aroused by Professor Becker's continuance in the chair of astronomy and the position of chief of the most important observatory station in Western Scotland.

## BIT OF TORPEDO MAY BE SENT U. S.

### British to Offer Metal from Sussex as Evidence of Submarine.

## U-BOAT ATTACKED RESCUE DESTROYER

### Failed to Hit Warship on Scene of Sinking Twelve Hours Afterward.

London, March 29.—A piece of bronze taken from the Sussex by a British destroyer may be sent to Washington as soon as the Admiralty makes its report. The American Embassy is now awaiting the official report. If the State Department at Washington wishes to make its own examination in the hope of determining whether the piece of bronze is a fragment of a torpedo, the Admiralty is not expected to object to the forwarding of evidence in its possession. According to reports in circulation here, twelve hours after the Sussex was struck a British destroyer engaged in picking up survivors from a submarine was attacked by a German submarine, which fired two torpedoes. Both missed their mark. The British destroyer had drifted after leaving the Sussex, but is said not to have been very far from the scene of the disaster.

The Admiralty has a large number of pieces of metal found aboard the Sussex which government experts are engaged in examining. They presumably will make a report to the Admiralty on them. Professor J. Mark Baldwin, one of the Americans who was on the Sussex, is quoted in a Boulevard dispatch as saying that the manner in which the explosion occurred leaves no doubt in his mind that the steamship was torpedoed. The following statement is attributed to him:

"I was on the upper deck of the Sussex when the explosion occurred. Suddenly the steamer quivered from the shock of some body striking it. The shock was followed by a certain lapse of time—about fifty seconds—by a formidable explosion. It was a torpedo that struck the ship, for a mine would have exploded immediately on striking."

The Embassy at Paris has forwarded to Washington a sworn statement by the captain of the Sussex that he saw the torpedo that sank the Sussex and tried to avoid it. This it is believed, is the last vestige of the last vestige of doubt about the destruction of the Channel boat.

Miss Baldwin's condition remains grave. She is still unconscious, and it is feared she will have to be performed.

A telegram from Dover, received by friends of George Crocker, says a surgeon has been sent for to operate on him and it is hoped his life will be saved.

Despite the recent losses, naval officers are now increasingly confident of dealing with the submarine menace. "The service the feeling is growing that all merchantmen ought to be defensively armed against submarines. It is pointed out that during the last week of the war, the British, the Englishman, the Fenney, the Bridge and the Manchester Engineer, were sunk on eight while crossing the Atlantic, while if armed they probably would have escaped."

## ANGLO-FRENCH BOND INT.

### Will Be Paid By J. P. Morgan & Co. April 15.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the Anglo-French bonds will be payable by J. P. Morgan & Co. No interest will be paid on temporary bonds, which first must be exchanged for a definitive coupon or full registered bond by the Guaranty Trust Company, as bond registrar.

The books for the transfer of full registered bonds will be closed at the close of business April 8, and will be reopened on April 15. It has been reported by the governments of Great Britain and France that hereafter the fee charged upon the exchange of definitive coupon bonds for definitive full registered bonds, and upon the exchange of the latter for definitive coupon bonds and definitive coupon or registered bonds of other denominations shall be 25 cents for each definitive full registered piece or definitive coupon bond issued.

## TO PAY RECRUITS WAGES

### Steel Company Encourages Enlistments Among Employees.

Youngstown, Ohio, March 29.—Officials of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company here to-day announced that this company would assist President Wilson in his campaign plan by paying all employees who are members of the national guard their regular wages when away from work on guard duty or at annual training encampments.

The offer was made when Captain Wade C. Christy, an officer of the Ohio militia, who is an employee of the company, asked permission to recruit a new company of sixty-five men from the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company's employees. The company management disclaims encouraging enlistments merely to help in strike duty.

## THE KILPATRICK HERE

### Five Companies of Coast Artillery to Sail on Her for Panama.

The United States army transport Kilpatrick arrived yesterday from Colon with a number of army officers with their families and eighty-one soldiers who have been transferred or discharged. The officers included Colonel M. F. Harmon (retired), Major Peter Murray, 2nd Infantry; Captain M. L. McGraw, 5th Infantry, and Captain E. J. Bracken, 23d Infantry.

Colonel A. L. Smith, depot quartermaster, said the Kilpatrick will leave in a few days for Panama with five companies of coast artillery and a full regimental band. The departing company will include the 87th, from Fort Totten; the 8th, from Fort McKinley; the 124th, from Fort Andrews; and the 73d from Fort Monroe. The latter company will embark at Norfolk and the Kilpatrick will put in at Pensacola to take on the 15th Company from Fort Barrancas. The 15th will accompany the expedition.

The transport Buford, now at the navy yard, will depart to-day with supplies for Manila and two steel turrets to be erected on the island of El Fraile, in Manila Harbor, where the coast artillery department of the army is erecting a fort.

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## TWO PROVINCES JOIN REVOLT AGAINST YUAN

### More Districts Unite in Rebellion—South China Rises.

San Francisco, March 29.—Two more districts in Kwangtung Province have joined the revolution against Yuan Shih-kai, two military stations have been occupied by revolutionists and a third military station, all in Kwangtung Province, has declared its independence of Yuan Shih-kai, according to a cablegram received to-day by the Chinese Republic Association.

Shanghai, March 29.—The revolutionists have captured Pengshui, southeast of Fuchow-Sze, in the Province of Szechuen, north of Yun-Nan, and are reported to be within seven miles of Fuchow. A telegram from Cheng-Tu says hostilities in Southern Szechuen are temporarily suspended, but the bandits are doing tremendous damage looting cities in the Cheng-Tu plain.

## BIG, BLACK MUSTACHE NO WEDDING MILESTONE

### Goff Says Husband Might Mistake Clerk for Clergyman.

In the divorce suit of James Alberti, Jr. against Mrs. Mildred E. Alberti, which came before Justice Goff yesterday, the jurist suggested that a man should be able to remember more about his marriage than the fact that the clergyman had a black mustache, weighed about 145 pounds and lived in Brooklyn.

Alberti did not know the name of the officiating minister and could give only the above description.

"He might have been a bank clerk for all you knew," said Justice Goff, who added, "The event of one's marriage is rare in one's life and something of it should be remembered."

It also was indicated by Justice Goff that he might have been a bank clerk for all you knew, said Justice Goff, who added, "The event of one's marriage is rare in one's life and something of it should be remembered."

## COURT TO AID WAR ORPHAN

### Guardian Sought by Girl Whose Father Lost Life in France.

Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester County yesterday in White Plains was asked to appoint Mrs. Susan C. Ringay, of Rye-on-the-Sound, guardian of her granddaughter, Margaret Barry Ringay, who is entitled to a pension from the French government.

The child is ten years old. Her father, Captain Lloyd Woolsey Ringay, of the Canadian overseas forces, died at Etaples, France, on January 1, 1915. Her mother, Wilhelmina Mary Rose Buckholz Ringay, died in Cape Colony, Africa, in December, 1907. The petition shows that the child is entitled to \$14 a month until she is twenty-one.

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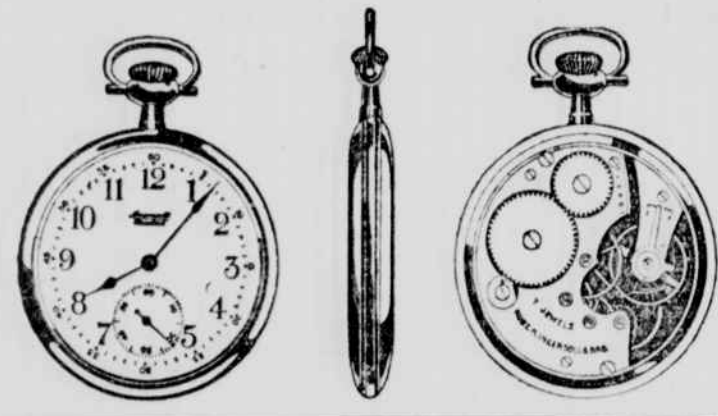
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